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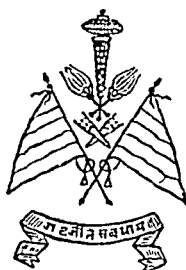
ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ALAWR

FOR THE YEAR

1908-1909

(Ending 31st October 1909)



PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS

1910.

Dated Alwar, the 2nd April 1910.

TO

HIS HIGHNESS

THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR

ALWAR.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

Most humbly and respectfully we beg to submit the Administration Report of the State for each of the four Branches of the Mehakma Alia Huzoori, for the year 1908-09 for Your Highness' kind approval.

We beg to remain,

YOUR HIGHNESS'

Most humble and obedient servants,

(Sd) S. Hamid-uz-zafar Khan.

„ Durjan Singh.

„ Madho Singh.

„ Narain Singh

Members of Council and Secretaries.

Mehakma Alia Huzoori.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

The area of the Alwar State is 3,328 square miles with a population of 8,28,500 souls according to the Census of 1901. The general gross revenue based on an average of the last 5 years is 34,33,680/-

2. Lt. Colonel H. L. Showers, I. A., C. I. E. continued to be the Political Agent, but during the year he was posted as Resident of Jaipur from where he carried on the combined work of both the charges.

3. An event of the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to the State and even more so to the public at large has been the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur with the insignia of the order of the Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty the King Emperor. The ceremony was performed at Alwar on 26th October, 1909.

4. In April 1909 His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief visited Alwar and was the guest of His Highness. His Excellency inspected the Imperial Service Troops and was much struck with the efficiency of the Forces he saw on the parade ground.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Minto, Private Military and Foreign Secretaries arrived at Alwar on the morning of the 26th October and was given a public reception at the Maharaja Station. The Viceroy stayed at the Lansdowne Palace, as guest of the Maharaja. At noon official visits were exchanged between His Excellency and His Highness and during His Excellency's return visit to His Highness the latter was invested with the order of K. C. S. I. by His Excellency. In the afternoon His Excellency opened the Alexandra Hospital the foundation stone of which was laid by His Highness in 1903. The streets and buildings were illuminated and the distinguished guests were entertained at a Banquet in the City Palace the same evening.

The following is the full text of the speech which His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur delivered in the State Banquet:-

YOUR EXCELLENCIES,

Allow me to greet you with a cordial welcome to the capital of my State on your first entrance into Rajputana during your official tour in our province; and we take delight in welcoming your Excellency not only as

the representative of His most August Majesty the Emperor of India, whom we have been accustomed to regard with feelings of loyalty and esteem, but we welcome you also as the Champion of the cause of India of the future.

We greet you as one whose sympathy and devotion for India's interests have, I think, been demonstrated in practical form, and whose respect and regard for the privileges and enhancement of the prosperity of the Indian States has, I am certain, been silently but surely, valued and much appreciated by those concerned.

We were hoping Your Excellency would have been able to pay us a longer visit last March, but the Indian reforms which were then under the consideration of Government presumably necessitated the cancelling of your proposed visit which was a source of much disappointment to us all.

However, we are entertaining you now with no less assurances of sincere pleasure and during this interval the reforms also have taken a more practical shape thus enabling those who are interested in them to study the situation which is calculated to further the progress and prosperity of this country.

India is now going through a state of transformation and its deep slumber has been awakened by the light of education and travel and partly by the radical march of events in the East.

Now has come the time when India, once the greatest of civilized nations is going to attempt to rebuild some of its portions that have tumbled into decay and when if it is to eventually claim its position once more alongside those nations who are now on their heights, it must need help and guidance in order to ensure its steady and certain progress.

This task of guidance has been ordained by Providence to be placed in the hands of the British nation whose King to-day rules the mighty dominions over which the Sun never sets.

Surely no task has ever fallen upon a nation or a king in history which is greater or grander in its aspect—no task of which a nation could be more rightly proud.

All this experience of many centuries which has taken so long to weld together this great Empire is now being utilized for the benefit of this great continent of India and it is left to the civilization of this country to take advantage of this opportunity or to lose it, for the purposes of rebuilding itself under such just and sympathetic Rule.

Since the time of the great wars of the Mahabharat the old and refined civilization of poor India had been losing its foothold which was so strongly based on its religion of elevating and life-giving principles and the internal disorders and foreign invasions since had scattered its unity until it was on the verge of degradation and decay.

It was at such a time when the destinies of the country were at their lowest ebb that its future fate was placed in the hands of the British people.

What India would have otherwise been to-day seems almost difficult to even imagine, but it is no flattery to state that what we see of India to-day is the result of the tutorship of its new and welcome guardian.

I think right-minded and self respecting Indians need not be ashamed of such a record of guardianship—indeed they can take this opportunity of helping and not hindering the cause of the Rulers of this country; helping Rulers to raise India to the level of the other great nations of the world in points of civilization and otherwise.

Your Excellency has now been at the helm controlling the affairs of this vast Empire for 4 years, and during this time we have been much interested in studying the various reforms which you have initiated with the intention of accelerating the progress of this country.

We have admired the sympathy and courage with which you have persisted in the face of storms and obstacles to embark on schemes intended to help the people of India and our hearts have gone out to our great and popular statesman the present Secretary of State for India in his resolute determination to introduce schemes for the benefit of India in the face of dark clouds appearing on its horizon. But while we thus appreciate your kindness and firmness in extending your helping hand to those who are in need, we are also in complete accord with you in your courage and firmness to suppress with your other hand the recent crimes against the law and the acts of miscreants calculated to retard the harmonious and peaceful progress of the country.

We feel glad however to think that in most cases they have only been the acts of a few fanatics who have not only deservedly received their due punishment, but have also aroused expressions of strong disapproval from their own country men.

The future of India must depend a great deal on the hands that are shaping its destiny but it must also depend in no small degree on the people themselves. Education will, I think, play a large part in its future progress and it is on how the people digest it and apply it to the problems of life that it will depend how rapid that progress will be.

The problem of the future of India is one which I am sure haunts the minds of many people and I cannot claim myself to be an exception to the Rule for I think with the question of the future of India also depends the question of the future of the Native States with which I am more directly concerned.

The two are so closely connected to each other and the one question is so dependent on the other that I think they are inseparable.

But so long as the education that is given to the children of this country is based on life-giving and man-making principles, and the hands that are shaping its destiny are as just, gentle and sympathetic as they have been specially so during your Excellency's term of office I don't think the well-wishers of this great Indian Empire need be over-anxious about its peaceful and brilliant future.

I always take delight in ascribing the notions of loyal attachment to the throne and the love of peace and subordination to law among the great masses of the Hindus to the teachings they have received through the old Schools or through their own societies regarding those noble principles of our religion.

I am personally of doubt though I am open to correction, if the purely technical or literary or even degree-taking education can raise that firm foundation of character so essential for the well-being of a race.

I have no doubt that this important subject has already engaged your Excellency's kind attention and I would dearly like to see the day when a greater share of moral and religious education was introduced into at least our lower standard Schools.

Your Excellency, often when I have meditated and pondered over these questions, I have encountered a great many obstacles and difficulties which, as in all other large schemes, must come in the way, but a great deal could be done, I have no doubt, through influence and encouragement directly or indirectly.

I will not trespass on your time any longer with this subject--this is no occasion to formulate schemes or to discuss their merits. I merely make these suggestions with due deference, and hope that Your Excellency may be good enough to give them a kind thought some day, which will make me grateful.

The visit of your Excellencies to my State on this occasion has been very short and I could have wished that I might have had an opportunity of showing some sport in our jungles, but we must look forward for that occasion at some future date.

It will be a pleasure to me tomorrow to show Your Excellency my Imperial Service Troops in which I take much pride and interest and I must thank you once more for having so kindly accepted my invitation to open our new Alexandra Hospital which I hope will be an institution worthy of the name it bears. Your Excellency, I have refrained on this occasion from alluding to any points of the administration of my State as I would not like to trespass further on your time.

I am not certain either if this would be a suitable subject for me to allude to on this occasion.

I will therefore on behalf of the 8,00,000 who have cordially welcomed you now wish Your Excellencies a pleasant tour in our old and historical but usually rather dry and dusty land of Rajputana.

Your Excellency, it may have been a little dusty at times, and it may have been dry, but we love this land of ours none the less. We love it for its glorious past, and we love it for its steadfast adherence to its old traditions and privileges alongside its preparedness to advance along with the march of time, above all we love it because during Your Excellencies' tour in India you will not come across a province or a people who are more conscious of their pledges and to their country's traditions or who are more loyal to the King.

Ladies and Gentlemen ! Let me ask you to join with me in drinking to the health, prosperity and happiness of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

“ Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen ! I deeply appreciate the welcome Your Highness has extended to me on behalf of yourself and your State on the occasion of my first official visit to Rajputana, as the representative of the King-Emperor, and I heartily thank Your Highness for the kind words you have addressed to me personally. The welfare of the Indian States has, as you have said, been a constant care to me, and it is a pleasure to me to believe that I may reckon many of their rulers amongst my warm personal friends. I much regret that my official visit to Rajputana has been so long deferred. I had hoped that it would have been possible in the autumn of last year, but there was then unfortunately still cause for anxiety as to the effects of famine and also; as Your Highness has very truly recognised the reforms which have been so long under consideration have certainly not tended to facilitate even a short absence from the seat of Government. These reforms are now on the eve of being definitely launched. I hope they will be received by the princes and people of India as a just response to the awakened aspirations to which Your Highness has alluded in such earnest words. I hope that they may tend to revive and to perpetuate the prosperity of India and at the same time to foster Indian loyalty towards that great administration, of which the King Emperor is the head. Your Highness is very right in saying that the success of the future will largely depend upon the direction and control of education. That subject is a very big one, far too serious to discuss on an occasion such as this, but I agree that it would be fatal to the upbringing of coming generations if the noble principles of religious and moral training which go to form the character of nations, should be lost sight of in an exaggerated competition for the brilliancy of mere literary attainment. But the direction of early religious training must rest largely with the people themselves. I hope they will not lose sight of it. It is one of those problems in which it seems to me the rulers of Native States can do much to assist their countrymen. They have internal administration in their own hands. They can establish an educational control which a

British administrator of a different race and creed could not dare to inaugurate. They know and can sympathise with the traditions and forms of worship of their own people, they can attempt to direct and to influence the principles of education in realms into which the Government of India would be very wrong to intrude, but where the infinite mischief of the loss of religious guidance in early youth is already becoming more and more evident. Native States have added many glorious pages to the history of India, they can render her still more brilliant services in the future by helping to consolidate the greatest empire the world has ever seen. The ruling chiefs of India have much in their own hands. It is to them that the Viceroys must look for a sympathetic rule adapted to the populations of their territories. Their interest are identical with those of the British Raj, and I am sure Your Highness knows with what pleasure I shall always welcome any demand from them for assistance or advice. Your Highness may well be proud of representing a long line of distinguished Rajput ancestors, the warriors of old days whose descendants in modern times have stood loyally shoulder to shoulder with British troops in many a hard fought field and who now furnish the two magnificent Imperial Service Regiments which Your Highness commands, and which I must look forward to seeing on parade to-morrow. Indeed I only wish I had time at my disposal for seeing much more of the resources and the administration of Your Highness's State and some opportunity, too, of partaking in the sport for which your jungles are so celebrated; but my time is not my own and I can only ask you to express to your subjects my regret that my visit to them has been so hurried and my recognition of their loyal welcome. And Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot sufficiently thank you for the cordiality of your reception of Lady Minto and myself this evening on our first visit to Alwar."

On the morning of the 27th October His Excellency inspected the two Imperial Service Regiments at parade and expressed much satisfaction at the efficiency of the troops.

There was a garden party in the Mangal-Bihar in the evening followed by a quiet dinner at the Lansdowne Palace.

His Excellency and party left for Jaipur the same night.

All arrangements in connection with this important event were made by His Highness's Private Secretary under His Highness' orders and resulted in great success.

6. The Honorable Col. Pinhey, acting Agent to the Governor

General paid two informal visits in the months of
 Visit of Colonel Pinhey. November 1908, and August 1909.

7. The Honorable Mr E. G. Colvin, the Agent to the Governor

General visited Alwar during the Viceregal visit.
 Visit of Mr. Colvin.

8. On the auspicious day of Dasehra His Highness was pleased to
Tazim and Sona (gold.) confer Tazim upon Dhabai Ganeshi Lalji and Sona
(gold) upon Khawas Sheo Buxji for their life time
as a mark of appreciation of their services.

Chapter II.

Financial Branch.

1. **Mahakma Alia Huzuri.** The financial Branch comprised, as before, the Revenue, Accounts, Forests, Medical & the P. W. Departments. The Baghat department was transferred to the Home Branch this year in exchange for the Medical.

2. The Financial Musahib in addition to his being in administrative charge of these departments is also the highest tribunal for deciding cases relating to land and to agricultural classes subject only to revision by His Highness in the same manner as has been explained in the chapter on the Administration of Justice.

There were 73 cases pending disposal at the commencement of the year in the Court of the Financial Musahib, 199 were instituted during the year of which 222 were disposed of and 50 remained in arrears. The corresponding figures for the previous year being 24, 299, 250 & 73.

3. The following are some of the important matters which formed the subject of correspondence during the year.

The Ruparel—The final decision of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India on the Memorial of the Bharatpur State is still awaited, this delay causing considerable loss to the State. It is sincerely hoped that the result will be out before long.

Note:—While the report was in print the Darbar have heard with very great pleasure the happy news of the Ruparel case having been finally decided in favour of Alwar.

This long standing dispute which has extended over a period of over 100 years has thus been finally settled now — a matter of considerable satisfaction and gratitude to the State.

The Nehri—The old case about the Nehri stream with the Jaipur Darbar has not made rapid progress during the year though it is hoped better results will follow.

The Landoha—The correspondence regarding the right of Gurgaon District to insist on the clearance of the silt, in a channel which conveys water supply to British territory at the expense of the State is going on still. The demand of the Gurgaon District has been considered contrary to the existing agreement and as such has not been admitted by this Darbar.

4. **Revenue Department.** The Revenue Settlement of 1901 is in force and the land records prepared in that settlement are proving of great service to the State in compilation of statistical tables collecting State dues, disposal of disputes on titles and boundaries and development of State resources.

5. The agricultural character of the year was on the whole very

The crops and collections
of Revenue

favourable. The rainfall in the months of July and August, 1908, was much above the average and although monsoon ceased early in September, enough moisture was left in the ground to start Rabi sowings which received timely support from the showers of January, 1909. The Kharif crop has been estimated at 12 annas on irrigated land, because the almost continuous rain of July and August did not let people sow to the extent they would have done and in some cases crops had to be sown twice or thrice. The Rabi crop which is chiefly sown on watered and moist land was better and it may be valued at 13 annas on irrigated and 9 annas on unirrigated land. Both the harvests though below the normal with the advantage of high prices brought ample gains to the Zamindars and thus good progress was made in the collections of State dues as will appear from figures given below, the amount of outstanding balance against zamindars having been reduced from Rs. 14,70,346/ in the previous year to Rs. 12,16,497/ at the time of compilation of this report.

Arrears.	Demand of the year.	Total.	Collections.	Outstanding.
14,70,346.	23,99,792.	38,70,138	26,53,641.	12,16,497.

6. The District Kanugos who have been relieved of all sorts of office work and who have been deputed to inspect patwaris' and kanugos' records at the rate of one Tehsil in a month, have done very useful work. The records of right which had been neglected for years are being gradually brought upto date and a large number of questions, many years old regarding mutations of rights, and Lamberdari and Muafi, have been subjected to enquiry and report by the Tehsildars. By this means the patwari and Kanugo records will come under inspection twice in the year and the preparation of crop registers and documents of title will be better supervised.

Three sets of registers of Revenue free tenures which were lying incomplete since Settlement have been completed by the Malsadar office. Of these one set will be kept in Tehsil, the other in Malsadar and the third in Mehakma Alia Huzuri. The agricultural statistical note books will be brought upto date under the supervision of the Revenue Inspector who will also see that Patwaris' character rolls are properly kept up to date. The patwari and kanugo examinations were held during the year. The number of unqualified men being still large, the examinations will be continued every year till all these officials have qualified.

7. 84 transactions of land transfer by mortgage sale or gift affecting an area of 740 Bighas were completed during the year and 45 cases are under enquiry.

Alienations.

8. This being a prosperous year only Rs. 5,287/ were advanced to the peasantry for purchase of seed and cattle and for repairs and construction of wells. The outstanding arrears of the land-holders being high it was not considered advisable to increase the liabilities of the agriculturists unnecessarily.

Another reason of this amount being small is that advances are now made only in established cases of real and urgent necessity when the zemindars are unable to fulfil their requirements with their customary bankers.

9. Rai Sahib L. Ganga Sahai remained in charge of the department throughout the year as usual, while Babu Mukta Parshad worked as Assistant Hakim Mal in addition to his duties of the post of Excise Superintendent.

There were no changes in the staff worthy of note except the reduction of a few clerks.

The system of referring all Malsadar cases to Tehsils for preliminary enquiry has been stopped and the Hakim Mal and his Assistant who are empowered to decide such cases have been directed to make all necessary enquiries in their own Courts. By this means the Tehsildars have been relieved of extra work and have been given more time to devote their attention to other important duties of their own.

10 In addition to the Revenue case work, the Hakim Mal, his Assistant and the Tehsildars have the power to decide civil cases pertaining to Rukkedari, and rights and titles relating to agricultural classes. The court work of Hakim Mal including that of the Assistant Hakim Mal and that of Tehsildars, has been fully detailed in appendix X. The former disposed of 3813 cases of all kinds and the Tehsildars 2364.

11. The Hakim Mal also entertains appeals against the orders of the Assistant Hakim Mal and the Tehsildars. A comparative Statement of Appeals decided by him is given in appendix XII. There were 66 cases pending at the commencement of the year, 400 instituted during the year of which 343 were disposed of, against 20,269 and 223 respectively of the previous year. The detail of cases decided is as follows:- Decision confirmed in 191, cases reversed in 56, and amended in 26 cases. Cases remanded for retrial 1, and compromised 34. The average duration was 29 days against 71 of the preceeding year.

12. The result of the execution of decrees in the Revenue Court is embodied in appendix XI. It will be noticed that of the total of 4034 cases of the value of 1,85,340/ 2641 of the value of 1,46,264/ were disposed of against 2217 and 1593 respectively of the previous year. The increase in the number of the execution of

decreases is obviously due to such a favourable year. Out of 1397 applications remaining undisposed of at the end of the year 1225 are below 6 months, 123 between 6 and 12 months and the rest over 12 months old.

13. The figures given below explain the result of the working of the department during the year under report, as compared with that in the preceeding year.

Items.	Amount of receipts 1907-08	Amount of receipts 1908-09.
Liquor	20, 048.	16, 854.
Opium and drugs	18, 002.	19, 273.
Fines, forfeitures &c.	839.	1, 750.
Recovery of arrears	3, 024.	1, 366.
License for sale of saltpetre	150.	300.
Total income.	42, 063.	39, 543.
Total expenditure.	6, 415.	6, 192.
Net income	35,648.	33, 851.

The heavy falling off in the net income of the department is to be accounted for by the great drop in the license fee for retail sale caused by a strong combination of the local contractors referred to in last year's report. An attempt was subsequently made to remedy the defect by reducing whole-sale prices and introducing an element of rivalry and competition in the manufacture of country spirit.

14. During the year under report the Hakim Mal was deputed by the Darbar to consult the Excise Commissioner, Indore, as regards improvements to be made in the Excise arrangements and on Mr. Cox's advice it is proposed to effect economy in the cost of manufacture by importing cheaper and purer Cawnpore made liquor and to discourage the use of charas which is a costly drug and to replace it by Ganja, which is cheaper. All these changes and the imposition of light duties on opium and intoxicating drugs will be better dealt with in next year's report.

15. The quantity of liquor distilled for privileged Jagirdars is some what less than half of what it was in previous years and it is a subject for anxious enquiry of the Excise Department where the normal consumption of the Rajput gentry is being met from.

16. There were 51 liquor shops for retail sale and 39 of opium and drugs against 47 and 43 respectively of the previous year.

4359 gallons of spirit was manufactured and the same quantity issued during the year against 4536 and 4418 respectively of the previous year.

17. 84 offences against the Excise Law were reported and conviction was obtained in 64 against 61 and 48 of the previous year.

Offences.

In one case an Alwar man was found in possession of 55 tolas of opium imported from the Jaipur territory without a license. Similarly in 2 instances men were caught in possession of large quantities of liquor illicitly imported from the Jaipur State. This shows that the risk of illicit importation from that sister State will remain in existence so long as it does not adopt preventive measures.

18. The new draft Nazul rules referred to in the last year's report are not yet ready. They will be fully considered when received from the lower department.

Nazul.

19. The work disposed of by of the department is shown below:—

Outturn of work.

Item	1907-08.		1908-09.	
	Number of Cases		Number of cases	
	Disposed of	For disposal	Disposed of	For Disposal
Outturn	1064	142	1162	295

20. The physical aspect of the country being undulating and hilly, numerous tanks and bunds, big and small have been made from time to time and there is still considerable room for adding to their number.

Irrigation.

The re-organisation of the irrigation department has been engaging the particular attention of the Darbar since the appointment of the new Engineer and attempts are being made to develop the resources of irrigation.

Owing to plentiful rainfall during the last 3 years there are a good many bunds which hold water and irrigate vast areas of land of which the following are worth mentioning.

No. Name of Tehsil Name of Bund Area irrigated in 1908-09 Income 1908-09

1.	Alwar	Kadhooki	301 bighas	Rs.	296
2.	Thana ghazi	Barkari	294 "	"	344
3.	Thana-ghazi	Bharaich	378 "	"	405
4.	Kathumar	Galakhhera	574 "	"	631
5.	Tijara	Kaliyoki	447 "	"	331
6.	Ramgarh	Atarya	1381 "	"	1462
7.	"	Manukhera	446 "	"	305
8.	"	Piprol	361 "	"	227
9.	Lachhmangarh	Lachhmangarh	880 "	"	1067
10.	"	Maujpur	591 "	"	722
11.	"	Jatwara	512 "	"	603

Mention has been made of the Siliserh canal under Baghat. The Mallana and Dehra bund canals are in course of construction, and when completed should, it is hoped, command good irrigation.

21. The important event of the year is the complete disposal of the Boundary Settlement. Alwar and Gurgaon boundary cases with the exception of Baloj Lapala Baghor (Alwar) and Nangal. Mubarikpur (Gurgaon) dispute which is still under consideration.

4 boundary cases with the Jaipur State are still pending.

Trade and manufacture. 22. Trade throughout the year was brisk and in a flourishing state.

The principal exports from the State were staple food grains such as moong, urad, bajri, makki, jwar, sarsoon and other commodities like cotton seed, ghee, potatoes, Jhiri and Kirwari stone. Turbans of local manufacture, skins and bones were also exported. The principal articles of import were, manufactured cloth, hardware, salwood, coal, gur, sugar, rice, wheat, barley, gram, til and spices. Owing to favourable character of the cotton season the working of the Hydraulic cotton press and ginning machine has been profitable to the proprietors. The prevalent rates and outturn were as follows:—

	OCTOBER 1908.		OCTOBER 1909.	
Cotton per maund:	Rs.15/-		Rs. 20/-	
	1907-08.		1908-09.	
	No. of bales.	Weight.	No. of bales.	Weight.
Bales pressed	2659.	12,962 Mds.	8745	42,332 Mds.
Cleaning of cotton:		30,000 „	„	30,000 Maunds.

The Alwar Flour Mill which under the agreement enjoyed its first year of exemption from payment of royalty, is not yet reported to be in good working order. The outturn rises and falls by fits and starts from 10 to 40 Mds per day and the machine is incapable of working continuously for a long time. The income is said to have been Rs 875/-against an expenditure of 3,300/- but the figures can not be said to be reliable. It is hoped that the defect of the machine and the inexperience of the proprietor will be removed and better results will appear in future.

The Ajerka steam oil seed and flour Mill is said to have worked only 4 or 5 months during the year and the proprietors state that the concern has been a loss. In this case too the proprietors are inexperienced men and hence the mill was worked at a loss.

23. Public Works Department—Of the works executed during the year following are worthy of notice.

(1) Lansdowne Palace.— 8 new Chattries added, electric wires

were put into steel conduits. Water pumping arrangements were improved, iron girders were substituted in place of arches and the interior of the Amkhas has been much improved by the addition of gold work on the arches.

(2) *Alexandra Hospital*.— The work on this institution has been practically completed this year and the hospital is now in working order.

(3) *Telephone arrangements*.— The system has been thoroughly re-organised and nine more lines have been added connecting the houses of the Musahibs and other important offices &c. with the Central Station.

(4) *Ramgarh Branch Road*.— This road branches off from miles $8\frac{1}{2}$ of Alwar Deeg road towards Firozpur. Ballast has been collected to complete $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the unfinished portion. Khura in mile 11th has been raised, some foundation work of the proposed bridge has been done. The remaining work will be executed next year.

(5) *Alwar Water Works Road*.— A metalled road has been made from Alwar to the Dehra Bund.

(6) *Bund Jhiri*.— A pucca core wall 127 feet long and 27 feet high from the bed of the stream has been constructed and it has been proposed to raise it by 8 feet more. Nearly half of the earth work has been completed. The catchment area of the bund is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

(7) *Extending Canal of Bund Agar*.— The progress on this work has been slow this year too. Two aquaducts have been constructed during the year. 4 drains and 3 gateways of old canal were made. Some work in the new canal has also been done. A sum of Rs. 4,633/- has been spent up to date.

(8) *Work on Bund Saran Khurd*.— In Tehsil Tijara was completed. The expenditure during the year was 1,728/- and total up to date Rs 4,777.

(9) *Bund Bagheri*.— Repairs at a cost of Rs. 16,941/- were completed.

(10) *Bund Jhiwana*.— Was completed at a cost of Rs 1,120.

24. As the services of a European gardener have been secured by the State, the charge of the Palace and Public gardens was handed over to him in May 1909, further mention of which will be made in the Home Musahib's report.

25. These remained under the supervision of Mr. S. T. Drake. No changes occurred during the year. A good deal of work was done through this department on the occasion of the Viceregal visit. In addition to its utility in meeting State needs the shop is a source of education in itself to the artisans who have to work with up-to-date tools and under proper discipline. By further improved method of working the State Engineer anticipates making the department a paying concern.

26. Mr. N. C. O' Gorman held charge of the Department up to May 1909, when his services were dispensed with. Thereupon Qazi Abdul Rahim held charge of the Department. Mr. G. P. Simkins B. A., F. R. S. &c. &c. was appointed State Engineer from the 6th October 1909. On his recommendations a scheme for the re-organisation of the P. W. D. staff has only recently been sanctioned.

27. **Accounts office**— B. Devi Pershad carried on the Accounts Office work throughout the year as Assistant Accountant General.

28. Ever since the revised system of account has been introduced the work of the Accounts office has been going on smoothly. The system of adjusting and compiling accounts in English, having not satisfactorily fulfilled the requirements of the State, it has now been changed into *Hindi on the English principles*. This step has resulted in the reduction of unnecessary work of translating accounts, received in Hindi from Tehsils and Departmental officers, into English.

Greater attention has been paid towards improving the system of filing accounts of expenditure incurred during a year within that year and it is hoped that the object in view will be gained when the departmental officers have thoroughly realised their responsibilities in account questions. By this means the chronic grievance of large unadjusted items being left over at the end of the year will, it is hoped, be removed thus ensuring better working during the year in accordance with the annual estimates.

29. **Forest Department.** Dhabai Ganeshi Lal was in charge of this Department till 5th. May 1909, when His Highness was pleased to appoint him his Military Secretary. Since then Dhabai Ram Pertab who had on previous occasions also acted in that capacity has been acting as a temporary measure. The Darbar are in need of an experienced and qualified Forest Officer and it is hoped that one will be appointed soon.

30. Of the total area of 3328 Sq: Miles of the State, no less than 367 Sqr: Miles and 821 acres, viz: one ninth of the whole area is covered by State forests alone.

31. No new boundary pillars were erected this year but the old ones were carefully preserved. Working plans were framed and acted upon. The following is the summary of the results.

(a) *Timber fellings*— 140 keeker trees were felled from Umran and Dhadoli Forests and the timber was supplied to Dawab-Khana and Gari-Sigha. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 420/ as against Rs. 765/ of last year.

(b) *Fuel felling*— About 75,000 maunds of fuel, green and dried was collected at an expense of Rs 10, 655 and greater part of it was sold to the State departments the public thus realising Rs 17,398. as against Rs 16410 of last year.

(c) *Removal of firewood from Forests*— Permits for removing dry wood from forests by head loads were as usual issued to the public and the amount realised from this source comes to Rs. 2,998— as against Rs. 3500/ of last year

(d) *Charcoal fellings*— 7,157 maunds of charcoal was burnt in various forests, of this about 5,956 maunds was sold during the year. The sale proceeds aggregated Rs 3,075— as against Rs 2800/ of last year.

(e) *Bamboos*— 7 bamboo blocks were leased to the public which yielded an income of Rs. 2,490. as against Rs 3779/ of last year.

(f) *Other Minor produce*— The other minor produce such as thatching grass, date palm leaves, pala, kikar, chaukar fruits &c yielded an income of Rs 3962. as against Rs 11000/ of last year.

32. 2,19,189 Mds. of grass was cut and collected during the year, at a cost of Rs 33,225 as against Rs 22530/ of last year while 1,64,552 Mds. valued at Rs 35,695 was supplied to the public and to the State departments. 658 permits were issued for grass cutting on payment of Drantee fees from which a sum of Rs. 3,227. was realised.

19,803 cattle, horses and camels were admitted to the forests for grazing purposes as usual, this figure, however, does not include the cattle of certain adjoining villages who pay a fixed sum of Rs. 1,972-8- per annum for this privilege. The total Revenue from grazing amounted to Rs. 31,296-4-3. as against Rs. 36500/ of last year.

33. The Forest Byelaws enacted in 1906 are still in force. There were 790 cases chiefly of illicit grazing and fines were inflicted to the amount of Rs 8,330-8- against 700 and 4960 respectively of the preceeding year.

34. Due to satisfactory arrangements regarding protection of forests from fire, no serious outbreaks took place. Only 3 slight cases were reported in the month of October, 1909, 2 in the Shahpur forests and one Match Nidani, Alwar. The former was due to burning charcoals and the latter to smoking by grass cutters. No great damage was done to the forests.

35. As a natural consequence of the plentiful produce of fodder in general the demand for forest out-put fell and the grass, bamboos, and charcoal did not command as

favorable a market as in the former years. This led to a decrease in the Forest Revenue which was Rs 1,32,000 for the year as compared to Rs 1,50,000 of the previous year.

36. The scheme formulated by His Highness last year for the future improvement of State Forests has developed a good deal and an experiment is being made to see if the systematic closing of Forest valleys in turns can improve the Forests. As a tentative measure the Seriska valley has been closed to grazing of goats and camels as well as to wood cutting for sale. In addition to this each Tehsildar within his respective charge has been directed to assemble a panchayat of intellegent and leading Zemindars and in their consultation to draw up a plan of gradual reafforestation of Zamindari hills. Though the steps to be employed for attaining this object must vary with the position &c of each forest, yet useful instructions of general character have been imparted to the Tehsildars which they should bear in mind when drawing up the scheme.

The advantages of this measure are obvious and it is hoped that the introduction of the same will bear a rich fruit.

37. The administration of the quarries remained unchanged. One new stone quarry was opened and the total number of quarries on lease at the end of the year was ninety seven and the total out-put of stone from the same was about 25000 tons against 23000 tons of the preceding year.

38. The question of developing the trade in minerals by means of improved and upto date methods is engaging the attention of the Darbar and a good deal of it depends on the favourable results of the Geological investigations now in hand. Mr Heron of the Geological Survey of India commenced work in December, 1908 and examined 5 Tehsils (Alwar, Rajgurh, Lachmangurh, Kathumar and Govindgurh) during the cold weather.

39. **Medical Department**—Major P. B. Haig, I. M. S, held charge of the Agency Surgeon during the whole year.

40. The number of Hospital and dispensaries continued to be the same as last year, viz:- eight dispensaries in the District and the Sadar and Lady Dufferin Hospital in the Capital

The opening ceremony of the Alexandra Hospital was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy on 26th October to which building the patients have since been removed.

41. During the year under report 39,929 out-patients were treated in the Alwar Hospital as against 37,959 during the previous year and 861 in-patients, as against 926 with daily average of 38,795 of in and out patients taken together.

188 Major and 910 Minor operations were performed during the year as against 229 and 1182 during the last year.

The total number of patients treated during the year in the District Dispensaries was, out patients 68,866 in-patients 564, as against 72,720 and 590 respectively during the last year, giving daily average of 36,189 both taken together.

231 Major and 4066 minor operations were performed during the year as against 185 and 3957 respectively during the preceeding year.

42. Accommodation is provided for 484 prisoners and the maximum population on any one day was 538, there being overcrowding in the months of August, September and October.

Working of the Jail Hospital.	Out patients..... during the year	4423.
	In do " " " "	158.
	Daily average .....out-patients	3479.
	" in- "	842.

43. Seven lunatics remained under treatment at the commencement of the year, and 11 were admitted during the year, making a total of 18 cases, of which 2 were cured one died and one was relieved, leaving 14 as remaining at the end of the year.

44. One leper remained under treatment at the commencement of the year, and two more were admitted making a total of three of which one absented himself and two remained in the Asylum at the close of the year.

45. Miss Turkhud remained in charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital till 14th February 1909, when she resigned the post. She was succeeded by Miss T. Canagasaby L. R. C. P. and S. who began work on 13th April, 1909.

During the interval the Senior Hospital Assistant remained in charge of the Hospital. Some reduction in the staff has been effected by the present Superintendent.

46. Out patients during the year	...	...	...	14,331.
Working of the Hospital.	In patients during the year...	...	...	328.
	Daily average both in and out-patients	...	...	99,95.
Surgical operations	...	...	...	457

47. A staff of 14 vaccinators and one Indian Superintendent continued during the year, who did 21,506 vaccination operations as against 23,674 during the preceding year.

48. At the end of the month of August plague was reported to have broken out in village Godhra Tehsil Tijara, and by the end of October another village Gothra in Tehsil Kishengarh which is closed to Gothra was infected. Measures to check the spread of the disease, dessication, disinfection and segregation, as far as possible, were adopted at both places with the desired effect.

The origin of the disease at Gothra could not be traced.

The rest of the State as well as the Capital remained free.

27 cases with 21 deaths occurred at Gothra till 21st. October when the disease ceased and 8 cases and 8 deaths have taken place at Gothri upto the end of the year.

One case of plague was imported from Ajmer into Alwar City and proved fatal while four cases were discovered in Rajgarh of which one proved fatal.

These were detected by the Hospital Assistants on train inspection duties and early steps were taken to segregate the patients and their attendants.

An attempt was made to give up plague inspections but they had to be reverted to owing to infection at Ajmer and other places.

49. Malarial fever was prevalent through the State within the last 3 months of the year. A large quantity of quinine & cinchona was specially obtained and freely distributed to cope with the disease. A weekly large dose of Quinine as a prophylactic was adopted for the Cavalry and Infantry with success.

Cholera did not make its appearance in the State.

Appendix XXIII. explains fully the detailed working of this department.

50. **Conclusion**—In conclusion I must express my feelings of Sincere gratitude that my branch has been able to present such a favourable report on the working of the departments under me which is due a great deal to the substantial and timely direction I have received from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in all matters referred to him for orders.

(*Sd*) *S. Hamid-uz-zafar Khan,*

Financial Musahib, and Senior Member of Council

Mehakma Alix Huzuri

Chapter III

JUDICIAL BRANCH

—:x:—

The following departments were under the administrative control of the Judicial Musahib, Mehakma Alia Huzuri.

General

1. Civil and Criminal justice.
2. Jail.
3. Police
4. Education,
5. Municipality.

The last named department was transferred to this Branch during the year in place of Jagir department handed over to the Army Branch.

The following table shows the number of cases disposed of by the Judicial Musahib during the year as compared with figures for the previous year.

		Old	New	Total	Decided	Balance
Civil	{ 1907-08	14	336	350	334	16
	{ 1908-09	16	455	471	415	56
Criminal	{ 1907-08	20	151	171	165	6
	{ 1808-09	6	210	216	190	26

The increase in the number of Civil cases instituted as well as the increase in the balance of cases left over was due to the fact that 106 cases were transferred from the Appellate Court to this Court, as they were appeals against the order of Lala Mithan Lal who was subsequently made Appellate Judge.

2. **Courts of Justice**— For the sake of facility in work and in order to decentralize work the original and the appellate powers of all the subordinate Courts were revised and enhanced by His Highness while the Musahib's Court has been made the final Court of Appeal. His Highness being the fountainhead of authority has reserved to himself the power of revision of cases disposed of by the Musahib incharge. The Judicial Musahib has been given the powers of a High Court, subject to the revisionary authority of His Highness.

3. The change in the personnel of the Judicial officers was as follows. Khan Sahib Behram Khan resigned his post of Appellate Judge on account of his bad health and was succeeded by Lala Mithan Lal, the Civil Judge. The latter's place was filled by Munshi Manohar Lall, Assistant Civil Judge, who was succeeded by Lala Bishamber Dass. For certain reasons, the services of Pandit

Personnel.

Har Bakhsh, the District Magistrate, were despatched with, and Mir Farzand Ali, Mir Munshi, to His Highness was appointed in his place. The Additional Judge's Court was abolished.

4. **Criminal Justice**—There is a small increase in the total number of cases instituted which rose from 4187 to 4302. These included 376 cases of serious offences, viz., murder 2, culpable homicide 9, grievous hurt 56, House-breaking 281, causing miscarriage 8, unnatural offence 2, forgery 6 against 4,6, 42,134,3,3, and 6 respectively of the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal including those that were pending from last year was 4809 against 4566, of these 4236 against 4058 of the year before were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was the same as last year, viz., 88. The number of persons brought to trial as detailed in appendix VIII, was 7373 against 7043, of whom 1735 were convicted against 1924. These figures yield an average of 1.5 accused persons to a case. 8 criminals were arrested and transferred to Foreign Courts.

5. **Appendix IX** gives the number of applications instituted and the number of cases disposed of. Owing to the institution of a larger number of cases during the year, the number of appeals and revisions also went up from 700 to 782. The cases disposed of numbered 695 cases thus affecting 829 persons against 766 of the last year. The disposals consisted in rejection of 5 cases affecting 5 persons, confirmation of 360 cases affecting 445 men, modification of 150 cases affecting 173 persons, revision of 94 cases affecting 103 persons, quashings of proceedings in 7 cases affecting 8 persons, reference in 21 cases affecting 33 persons, and returning for further enquiries of 58 cases affecting 62 persons.

6. **Civil Justice**—The institution of cases of cash transactions in which the limitation period was reduced 2 years ago, gradually dwindled down to normal conditions, no useful comparison could, therefore, be made with the figures for the previous years. The number of original suits instituted during the year went down from 6,327 (last year's) to 5,214 (this year's). This reduction of work caused the abolition of the Court of the Additional Judge, as mentioned in the foregoing remarks. 5706 cases were disposed of against 7,192 of the last year; and it is satisfactory to note that notwithstanding the reduction of one Judge, the percentage of disposal was actually higher than before, viz., 78 against 77. The value of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 4,65,031-5-6 or Rs. 81 per suit. Suits relating to money transactions continued to form the bulk of litigation. The disposals consisted of 541 cases decided ex-parte, 1881 cases admitted or compromised, 1,035 cases struck off the file, and 2,249 cases otherwise disposed of. The Civil cases, disposed of by the Revenue Courts, relating to Ruqqadari and question of rights and title of arable lands have been dealt with under Revenue in the Chapter of Finance, and have also been shown in appendix X which relates to Civil suits.

7. There were 201 appeals pending at the commencement of the year while 661 were instituted during the year. The total Civil Appeals for disposal was 862 against 758 of the preceding year. The table below compares the modes of disposal for the two years.

	1907-08	1908-09
Orders confirmed.	311	200
Reversed.	82	79
Amended	39	65
Remanded for re-trial	95	87
Compromised or otherwise		
Disposed of.	30	46
	<hr/> 557	<hr/> 477

The average duration was 2 months and 10 days against one month and 26 days.

8 The year being exceptionally good from the agricultural point of view, there was a marked increase in applications for execution of decrees. The disposals too, proportionately rose in all the Courts, as explained hereafter. Applications for execution of decrees at the beginning of the year were 2,972, while the institutions during the year were 11,191 against 4,956 of the previous year, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,95,124-12-10. Of these 8,521 applications of the value of Rs. 6,10,648-0-6 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5642.

9. There is no separate registration department in the State; but documents regarding debts and immovable property appertaining to houses are registered in Civil Courts and Tehsils, whereas documents regarding transfer of arable lands are registered by Revenue Officers. The documents of both kinds presented for Registration were 1503, as detailed in appendix XIV of the value of Rs. 2,49,919-6-3 against 805 of the value of Rs. 2,00,436-5-6 during the previous year. The remarkable increase is attributed to the fact that registration of documents regarding immovable property has been made compulsory; and people are now realizing the benefit of registration and are naturally taking to Registration on a larger scale. The nature of documents presented for Registration as compared with the previous year is given below:-

	Past year	Present year.
Mortgage	253	550
Sale-deeds	48	74
Wills	5	4
Money bonds	457	552
Miscellaneous	42	123

10. Jail—Pandit Kashi Parshad continued to hold charge of the Personnel. Alwar Jail during the period under report.

11. The number of convicts on the last day of the year, viz., 31st October, 1909, was 455 as compared with 350 on the same date in 1908, while the number of prisoners under-trial was 75 against 22 of the previous year. There was an increase in the admission of both convicts and under-trial prisoners to the Jail, the former being by 149 and the latter by 90 as compared with the last year's figures. The increase in the Jail population was due to the fact that larger number of cases were chalanned and ended in conviction. The average daily number of prisoners was 408, as per detail given below, excluding 11 lunatics and 1 civil prisoner:—

	1907-08	1908-09
Convicts	344	371
Under-trials	25	37
	<hr/> 369	<hr/> 408

12. The system of classifying and segregating the casual from the habitual offenders was not hitherto observed in the Jail. The same has now been introduced with a view to saving the casuals from the pernicious influence of the habitual offenders. In the same way, the juvenile prisoners receive separate treatment, being as far as possible, segregated from the adults.

13. The sanctioned scale of diet remained as before, but by a more judicious administration of the supply of grain and the substitution of Jowar in a greater ratio, the cost of maintenance was reduced from Rs. 2-14-10 to Rs. 2-5-8. The food parade system which is conducive to health and discipline was also introduced during the year under report.

14. The following are principal industries carried on in the Jail.

Remunerative labour
and Industries.

- (1) Carpet-making.
- (2) Durri-making.
- (3) Weaving cotton fabrics for prison and private use.
- (4) Niwar and tape weaving.
- (5) Manufacture of aerated waters.
- (6) Bakery and
- (7) Chick making.

A large number of Durries were turned out in compliance of State and private orders, while the carpets ordered for the Lansdowne Palace were highly commended by His Highness. Ludhiana cloth, table cloth, dusters and towels commanded a large sale. This is reflected in the remunerative labour done by the prisoners which rose from Rs. 3,781 to Rs. 6,922 during

the year, or annas 9 per head more than the last year due, no doubt, to better supervision and check.

15. Great interest has been taken and savings effected by the Superintendent in the working of this most useful and necessary adjunct to Jail. Formerly, vegetables for prisoners used to be purchased in the dry months and very little produce was sold to the public. In the year under reference no money was spent on the purchase of vegetables from the market; on the contrary the Jail tiscus was Rs 800 to the good by the sale proceeds of the garden produce.

16. With a view to economy and better supervision the State Press was transferred to the Jail and put in the sole charge of the Superintendent. The latter has already shown a marked improvemet in executing orders given by the various departments with accuracy and promptitude.

A Wharefedale Machine has been added to the press, which can be worked by engine as well as by hand. Work is now quickly turned out and a good deal of manual labour is saved. The working expenses have been considerably reduced, and it is hoped that eventually by a further training of the prisoners no outside establishment will be required in working this department.

17. Only one prisoner escaped from police custody from one of the cells situated outside the Jail, but he was rearrested 4 days later.

18. The health of prisoners showed a marked improvement. Though the number of deaths, viz, 10, was the same as last year, the number admitted to Jail Hospital was 158 against 306 of the preceding year, in spite of the increase in the Jail population during the year under report.

19. In view of further improvements and economic principles a separate guard for the Jial, 64 strong, was sanctioned more or less on the same lines as before.

20. By the special attention of the superintendent good many arrears in accounts were cleared, old out-standing dues realised, and accounts brought up to date.

21. Police. Munshi Ali Mohamed, a Punjab Police official, continued to hold charge of the Police department during the year under report, except for 2½ months absence on leave when one of the Inspectors acted for him as Muntazim Police.

22. The total sanctioned strength of the Force was 962 against 1030 of the previous year and comprised, 1 Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 20 Deputy Inspectors, 153 Sergeants,

and 786 constables. Of these the posts of one Inspector, 3 Deputy Inspectors, 4 Sergeants, and 105 constables were vacant at the close of the year. 5 Sergeants and 85 constables were deputed to do duty at the Jail. The Force on actual Police duties numbered 762. Of the total Police Force 218 were literate.

23. The total cost of the maintenance of the Police amounted to Rs. 1,08,895-11-1 against Rs. 96,476-8-9 of the previous year. The items for pay and allowances, clothing and miscellaneous were Rs. 1,00,473-14-11, 4580/ and 38841-12-0 respectively. The increase in expenditure was due to the amalgamation of the Jail guard with the Police Force. With a view to observing stricter discipline, 16 Judicial and 501 departmental punishments were inflicted on the force during the year as against 7 and 421 respectively of 1907-08. The number of money rewards granted during the year remained very nearly the same as last year, but promotions to deserving men were unsparingly given by way of encouragement.

24. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police was 1,759 against 1,671, out of which 1,454 cases were admitted to have actually occurred against 1,403 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly in cases of thefts, criminal breach of trust and escape from custody. The working of the Police, however, is satisfactory as will be observed from the following comparative table:-

	1907-08	1908-09
1. Percentage of convictions in cases investigated.	46	47
2. Percentage of convictions in number of accused sent for trial. ..	61	71
3. Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	29	27

Besides this, nearly all the murder and robbery cases were successfully worked out; while in one case of house-breaking near Company Bagh where two occupants of the house had been killed, the Police showed great ability in tracing out the culprits, one of whom a Mina by caste was secured in Jaipur territory. The same offenders were implicated in another house-breaking case near Sagar, where one Chela was wounded by a sword. In the 9 cases (including 2 of the previous year) of counterfeit coinage 12 persons were arrested, 4 convicted, 3 discharged and 5 awaited trial, against 8 cases of the previous year in which 13 persons were arrested, 8 convicted, 3 discharged and 2 remained under-trial. In none of these cases of counterfeit coinage were the original manufacturers or the implements detected. Almost all the persons arrested were such as were found in possession of base coins.

25. The number of Minas and Baoris, the only criminal Tribes in the State, was 2,585 at the beginning of the year and 182 new members were brought on the Register during

the year, or annas 9 per head more than the last year due, no doubt, to better supervision and check.

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2. Percentage of convictions in number of accused sent for trial. 	61	71
3. Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	29	27

Besides this, nearly all the murder and robbery cases were successfully worked out, while in one case of house-breaking near Company Bagh where two occupants of the house had been killed, the Police showed great ability in tracing out the culprits, one of whom a Mina by caste was secured in Jaipur territory. The same offenders were implicated in another house-breaking case near Sagar, where one Chela was wounded by a sword. In the 9 cases (including 2 of the previous year) of counterfeit coinage 12 persons were arrested, 4 convicted, 3 discharged and 5 awaited trial, against 8 cases of the previous year in which 13 persons were arrested, 8 convicted, 3 discharged and 2 remained under-trial. In none of these cases of counterfeit coinage were the original manufacturers or the implements detected. Almost all the persons arrested were such as were found in possession of base coins.

25. The number of Minas and Baoris, the only criminal Tribes in the State, was 2,585 at the beginning of the year and 182 new members were brought on the Register during

the year under report. Of these 65 died, 56 were exempted from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act on account of their good conduct while 82 absconded. Thus there were 2,564 adult male members on the Register at the close of the year among whom 2,192 were Minas and the rest Baoris. Of these 1,330 men earned their livelihood as Chowkidars, 1,034 by cultivation of land, and 200 by labour. 29,899 Bighas and 16 Biswas of land is in possession of these men, 299 Bighas having been granted during the year. The financial condition of these men is all that can be desired, while the steady increase in the number of exemptions from the operation of Criminal Tribes Act indicates that these tribes are gradually adopting honest means of livelihood.

26. The system of Finger Impression slips adopted by the State is
 Finger Impression. proving very useful and helps a good deal in finding out the previous history of suspected characters. In the year under report Search slips of 43 persons were sent, with the result that previous convictions were traced against 22 persons. Moreover 712 Finger Impressions slips were supplied to the Central Bureau at Mount Abu for record in that office.

27. **Education**—Pandit Chunni Lal ji held charge of the office of
 Personnel. Muntazim Taleem during the year under report.

28. The number of State Schools remained the same as last year,
 Number. viz., 94, comprising one High School, 2 Middle Schools, 16 Vernacular Secondary Schools, 65 Vernacular Primary Schools, and 9 Girls Schools. The details of scholars, average daily attendance and expenditure is given in Appendix XXV. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 4,622 against 4,733 with an average daily attendance of 3378 against 3,545 in the previous year. The slight falling off is attributable to malarial fever which, however, affected the attendance only in village Schools.

29. The total number of male and female pupils receiving education
 Number of pupils. during the year was Hindus 4,132, Mohammadans 489, and Indian Christian 1; while out of 4,340 male pupils there were 1,304 sons of bona-fide cultivating classes.

30. In the Matriculation Examination 3 candidates were successful,
 Results of examinations. while in the Special Middle Examination of the Alwar State 14 got Diplomas, as against 5 & 6 respectively of last year. One boy passed the Pratham Pariksha of the Benares Sanskrit College. He is now prosecuting his further studies at the Oriental College, Lahore, for the Visharad Examination of the Punjab University.

31. The Teaching staff consisted of 199 teachers and monitors on a
 Teaching staff. monthly aggregate salary of Rs. 2,257 as compared with 194 and 2,238/- respectively, the figures for the

79332

previous year. The State helped the various students with good many stipends and scholarships to the amount of Rs. 4748 which includes a sum of Rs. 1626 given to the ex-students of the High School receiving further education in different outside colleges.

32. In addition to the State schools there were 6 Mission Schools (4 for boys and 2 for girls) attended by 268 boys and 58 girls. The Mission Middle School used to send up boys for the Rajputana Middle Examination; but it has been this year affiliated for the Special Middle Examination of the Alwar State. There were also 25 Maktabas and 30 Chatsals in which about 735 boys were given primary education. The education in these was mostly religious, comprising also the rudiments of the Vernaculars and Elements of Arithmetic.

33. With a view to encourage education among the masses it has been ruled that as far as possible local candidates should be employed in the State offices; and 22 persons educated in the State schools were provided for in the various departments. The State, however, is still in a large measure dependent on outside recruitment and the ideal of a local service manned by local men is still far from accomplishment. But the matter is engaging the attention of the Durbar, and it is hoped that the employment of local men in at least the subordinate posts would ere long be the rule rather than the exception.

34. An interesting feature of educational development in the State is physical culture, in which interest is continuously stimulated by games and gymnastic exercises, while a number of prizes are competed for each year. Out of 6 cricket matches played by the Durbar cricket club in and out of Alwar, the Club won 3. As usual, the Alwar boys took part in the Rajputana School sports, and secured prizes in swimming and high jump.

35. The number of boys on the rolls of this School rose from 385 to 432 during the year under report. In the Matriculation Examination 13 candidates were sent up, but in common with the general University result the percentage of success in this School was also low viz., only 3 came out successful. 8 boys appeared at the Special Middle Examination and 6 passed.

36. The number of scholars on the rolls was 142 against 146, and were thus classified sons of Jagirdars 13; sons of share-holders in Jagir 21, sons of other Thakurs 18, sons of Sardars, heads of offices and State officials 63. In the Special Middle Examination 10 boys joined and 6 passed. On the 31st October, 1909, 23 Rajput boys were in receipt of scholarships amounting to Rs. 23-12 per mensem; and 35 students were receiving stipends of the aggregate value of Rs. 100.

37. Municipalities. There has been no marked change in the administration of this department.

38. The number of Municipalities in the State remained the same as last year, viz. 8, with a population of over 1 lakh persons, out of which the Capital comprises 57, 863.

Number of Municipalities.

39. The principal taxes levied by the Alwar Municipality were as before Octroi duty, Slaughter house, and Paro fees. The fee charged on marriage and funeral ceremonies has been abandoned under His Highness' orders.

Principal taxes.

40. The city enjoyed immunity from plague and other epidemic diseases, which speaks well for the Municipal sanitary arrangements.

Health and Sanitation.

41. Road in front of Rath-khana was widened, and a good many road and drains repaired, greater attention was also paid towards lighting the public roads and streets where lamps are posted and lit.

Work done.

42. **Conclusion.** I beg to express my profound sense of gratitude to His Highness whose kindly support, ready guidance and noble-minded appreciation were of invaluable help to me in the discharge of my onerous and multifarious duties.

Conclusion.

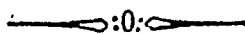
Sd. Durjan Singh

Judicial Musahib M. A. H.

and Member of Council.

CHAPTER IV.

HOME BRANCH.



This Branch consists mostly of Palace and Household departments besides petty or independent miscellaneous departments.

These departments are grouped into Serishtas of which there are 4 under this Branch viz:- Daulat-Khana, Intizam-Khas, Mutfariq Serishta and Bohtat.

2. **Doulat-Khana.**—This Serishta comprises Araish-Khana, Gardens (including Mangal-Behar and Company Bagah) Zenani Deodhi and Palki-Khana and was, during the year, in charge of Thakur Bhawani Singh.

3. The State possesses a good number of public and fruit gardens and the Darbar spend large sums every year in keeping up the same. The services of a European gardener were engaged during the year and he was put in charge of Company Bagh and Mangal-Behar gardens. The former which is situated just outside the town is the only place where the townfolk enjoy themselves during the evenings. The garden has been improved lately and a lawn has been set apart for tennis &c. for the public use. The Mangal-Behar garden round His Highness' Palace has also been considerably improved with roads and lawns and it looked on well when the Viceregal camp was pitched in the grounds. The Fruit gardens, in addition to being picturesque are paying concerns also yielding an income of about 20, 000/- a year. Some of the out-of-the way gardens that were not required for State purposes and were yielding no profit have been removed from the list and will be disposed of by sale.

The Garden establishments also have been overhauled and readjusted.

4. The Siliserh Bund is one of the most useful and productive works of irrigation in this State. It not only supplies water to all the gardens of the town of Alwar, but also helps to keep the water level of both the drinking and irrigation wells high. As the water from this bund is used chiefly by means of 2 pucca canals for State gardens, the same is under control of the Baghat department. The lake is a source of help to the public for irrigating their crops when water in the tank can be spared.

5. **Intzam Khas.**—Kanwar Sheo Nath Singh, acted as Military Secretary to which place Dhabai Ganeshi Lal was subsequently appointed.

The Military Secretary's department is also called the Serishta Intzam Khas and consists of Rasoi, Tosha-Khana, Deodhi Khas and Garaga.

6. This department is in charge of state jewelry and other valuables which were supervised by a low paid Munsarim. On certain facts having come to light His Highness

Tosha Khana.

appointed a Commission to verify the books and stores &c and to report on the general condition of the department.

7. Mutfarriq Serishta.— This Serishta consists of all the Miscellaneous departments such as Khawas Chela, Munshi Personnel. Khana, Pun, Vikalats, Imtiazis and is in charge of Munshi Jagmohan Lal.

8. Serishta Numaish Khana was brought under reduction during the year and the departments of Pushtak Sala, Sileh- Numaish Khana. Khana and Armoury which were under that Serishta transferred to Mutfarriq Serishta.

9. This Sigha which costs the State well nigh one lakh of rupees a year deals with charitable grants. These grants were Pun. up to last year dealt with in more than one department and for that reason mistakes were frequent. Such grants have now been more or less brought together under this department in order to ensure better supervision.

10. The famous armoury of Alwar maintains its interesting character. This year, the addition of more rooms and systematic Sileh khana. decoration of the arms has made it all the more attractive. Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto, and Lord Kitchener, during their visits to Alwar were much interested in the ancient arms and specially in the different kind of swords. They expressed their admiration for the nice collections made by His Highness' ancestors and the fine way in which they were displayed.

11. Bohtat.— The Commissariat Department, locally known as Bohtat remained in charge of Khawas Sheo Bux, who was granted a gold kara at the Dasehra Darbar for his past meretorious services.

Considering the complications that are experienced in settling the departmental accounts in time, the question of re-organising this department is under contemplation.

12. The Kothi Dasehra, a sister Department which was also run by the same Munsarim having proved to be unnecessary Kothi Dasehra. was abolished during the year.

13. In conclusion I take the opportunity of expressing my sincere Conclusion. gratitude to His Highness for the never failing support received by me in the discharge of my duties whenever the same was sought for.

(Sd) Madho Singh

Home Musahib, M. A. H.

and Member of Council.

CHAPTER V.

ARMY BRANCH.

—:0:—

The Army Musahib continued to remain in charge of all the Forces and all Karkhanas in the State. The Municipal department was transferred during the year from this Branch to the Judicial Branch; and in place thereof the Jagir Department was added to the Army Branch.

2. **Army**—The Military forces of the State, both Imperial Service and local were under the new regime brought together to form one administrative unit or Serishta under Major Natha Singh, late Commandant I. S. Infantry, who was appointed Senapati in place of the former Buxi Fouj. Captain Daood khan, second in-command in the Infantry, was appointed to succeed him. The appointment of an Experienced and trained soldier at the head of the Military Department will, it is hoped, lead to better efficiency and discipline.

Personnel.

3. The total strength of the Imperial force, is as follows:—

		1908-09	1907-08
Imperial Service Troops.	Cavalry Regiment	565	555
	Infantry Battalion	866	877
Total		1431	1432

The cost of the forces comprised, I. S. Troops 5,15394/13/2 and other forces 2,83,611/9/8. Total Rs. 7, 99,006/6/10.

4. The chief event of the year was, as has been remarked elsewhere, the inspection of both the Regiments by Their Excellencies Lord Minto and Lord Kitchner. Their Excellencies were well impressed with the excellent turn out, efficiency and fine performance on parade.

I. S. Troops.

The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry, the Inspector of Signalling and the Chief Master Armourer made their periodical inspections. The Inspector of Signalling expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the Signallers and made special mention of Jamadar Yaseen Khan's work.

5. Two parties of men from both the Cavalry and Infantry attended Musketry class at Meerut where Jamadar Bachan Singh of the Cavalry stood 10th in order of merit among 37 successful candidates and was commended by the Inspecting Officer for obtaining high marks. Jamadar Khalil-ul Rahaman from the Cavalry went to Pioneer class at Faridkote and obtained good certificate; while Jamadar Kherati was sent to Nahan where he qualified himself by obtaining a certificate for efficiency. The B. P. R. A. meeting at Meerut was attended by Double Company

Parties sent out.

Commander Nathu Lal with 5 non-commissioned officers, and they obtained prizes. Both the Regiments were represented by two non-commissioned officers at the Signalling class at Keriaghat and returned with certificates of efficiency. A party of Sowars from the Lancers came out successful at the Gymnastic class at Lucknow. Two parties from the Cavalry and the Infantry attended the Atheletic meeting held at Rampore.

6. No camp of exercise was held this year; but ordinary parades, drills, and training were continued, as usual. In addition to the ordinary drills and parades, the annual double company training was also given at Chakra-ka-Takia, on the Alwar-Ramgarh road which lasted for over a month. By this practical training the Regiment was very much benefitted. In the same way the Battalion field firing held on 22nd March was conducted satisfactorily.

At the suggestion of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Musketry, a miniature range has been constructed where men practice at short range. This practice has proved very instructive and useful.

7. No changes of importance were made among these Forces. The Inspector General of Risalas was reduced on account of his inefficiency and transferred to a Risala, and his place was filled by Captain Nizam-uddin Khan, a pensioner from the I. S. Lancers. The new Risala Naqdi Rules have been confirmed with a slight modification regarding Silehdari system. The scheme regarding Bakhtawar Paltan is still under contemplation and will probably be dealt with in next year's report. His Highness was pleased to hold a personal inspection of horses and men of 6 local Risalas on the occasion of the last Holi festival.

8. **Kar-Khanejat-** With a view to economy and better management, all the State stables and the Rath-khana were grouped together and placed under one officer called Muntazim Karkhanajat. There has been no great change in the working of the departments worth recording in the report except that some of the camels and elephants were no longer fit for use and were consequently disposed of.

9. The well-known horse breeding department of this State continued to show successful results and both their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-chief were pleased to see the useful stock that this small stud is producing. There were altogether 3 stallions, 53 mares and 141 colts and fillies at the end of the year against 371 and 145 respectively of the previous year. 49 foals were born during the year. The average of success in breeding was excellent as 91 per cent of the mares have foals which is about the same average as last year. Of the young stock 34 were supplied to Cavalry, Buggi-Khana and other departments, 33 sold and 16 died. The annual cost of breeding including establishment amounts to about Rs 190/-per animal, while the average price of the young stock taken out for service comes to Rs 375/-per head.

10. **Jagir.**-The new Serishta of Jagir which had been created last

General. year on trial for 6 months was continued and confirmed as a Serishta on 16th August, 1909; and Lala Ramkanwar, the officiating Muntazim, reverted to the post of Serishtedar Jageer.

11. The number of Jagirs remained the same as last year, viz., 146. Also the number of villages, holdings, horses, and service horses was the same as reported last year, viz., 204, 129, 896 and 582 (including 82 for Naqara Nishan) respectively.

Villages, holdings and horses. 12. There are altogether 582 service horses, of which half the number remain on duty for 6 months while the other half remain at their respective Jagir villages. The system of inspecting all the Jagir horses once a year being regularly and strictly observed has proved very useful. The Durbar remits half yearly service of a Jagirdar's horses whose horses are found to be in the best condition. This acts as a healthy stimulus to Jagirdars to keep their horses in condition and to exhibit better class of animals.

Cases. 13. The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year was 194; while 1241 cases were instituted during the year. Out of a total of 1435 cases 1187 were disposed of. As the Serishta was formed in the middle of last year, no useful comparison in the disposal of cases can be made.

Death and Succession. 14. The following Jagirdars died during the year:-

1. Thakur Bhoor Singh of Ferozpur.
2. „ Hanwat Singh of Dhawala.
3. „ Sitaram Singh of Holawas
4. „ Shivanth Singh of Bhiwara.
5. „ Mukand Singh of Bharkol
6. „ Raghunath Singh of Ramsinghpura.

Succession cases were pending decision at the commencement of the year, and 6 were instituted during the year. Out of the total of 11 cases 3 were decided. Of the 19 deceased share-holders, 12 were succeeded by their legal heirs; while the shares of 7 in the absence of legal heirs were amalgamated with the estate of their co-partners, 2 of whom were Tikai

Jagirdars and their sons at the Mayo College. 15. There were 18 boys, receiving education at the College at the commencement of the year. Rhanwar Bhairon Singh was sent during the year, while one Kanwar of Nimrana died, and thus the total number of boys at the close of the year remained as before, viz. 18. Of these three are Jagirdars and 15 sons or grandsons of Jagir holders. Thakur Bahadur Singh of Khera completed his study for the Diploma class and is at present studying for Post Diploma. 5 boys are helped by the State by defraying a moiety of their expenses at the College; while Kanwar Bijay Singh of Nizamnagar gets Rs. 10/- P. m. as stipend. In addition to these 18 boys, one Madho Singh of Anora receives

education at the Central Hindu College, Benares. He also gets a grant-in-aid equivalent to about half of his total expenses at the college from the Durbar.

16. It is to be regretted that collections under this head continued to be unsatisfactory. Out of a total sum of Rs. 24,513/-, a sum of Rs. 3,936/- only was realized. Rs. 300/- were advanced as loan to Jagirdars.

17. 22 Estates were under management at the commencement of the year; 2 new estates were added during the year, while one viz:- (Barrod) was restored to its owner, Rana Sardar Singh, as a tentative measure. The following was the classification of the Estates under management:-

1. Minor	14 Estates
2. Encumbered	3 „
3. Incapacitated	4 „
4. Pending mutation of names	2 „

18. There were 48 applications of marriages and deaths pending at the commencement of the year while 145 were instituted during the year. Out of a total of 193 applications 178 were disposed of. Of these 1 related to death in which the expenses exceeded the sanctioned scale, 2 to marriage in which the age of the bridegroom or bride was below the marriageable age, while 68 to marriage in which information was received too late. In all these 71 cases fine of Rs- 544/8/- was inflicted, while a sum of the 448/4/3 had been outstanding as arrears. Out of the total Rs- 992/12/3, a sum of Rs- 633/4/3 was realized. As in many cases information regarding marriage and death does not reach the department in time, it has been decided that such information should henceforth be reported through the Patwari in Khalsa village and through the Tikai Jagirdar in Jagir. It is to be hoped that un-necessary case work will in future be put a stop to.

19. In conclusion, I beg to express my deep obligation to His Highness for the unflinching support and sympathy received at his generous hands in the discharge of my multifarious and onerous duties.

(Sd) Narain Singh,

Army Musahib, and Member of Council.

➤ APPENDIX II ➤

Names of High officials in Alwar State and Residency Officials

No.	Name of Officers.	Appointment.	Period.	
			From.	
1	Lt. Col. H. L. Showers, C.I.E.	Political Agent	13th October	1908
2	Major P. B. Haig, I. M. S.	Agency Surgeon	1st November	1908
3	Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammed Hamid Uz-zaffar Khan C.I.E.	Senior Member of Council	1st August	1905
4	Rao Bahadur Thakur Durjan Singh.	Judicial Do	7th April	1897
5	Thakur Madho Singh.	Home Do	16th July	1900
6	Thakur Narain Singh.	Army Do	24th July	1906
7	Baboo Ranjit Singh B. A.	Private Secretary and Member of Council	24th October	1908
8	Rai Sahib Lala Ganga Sahai M. A.	Hakim Mal	22nd July	1906
9	Babu Devi Pershad.	Naib Muntazim Daftar Hisab	29th October	1908
10	Dhabai Ram Pertab	Acting Muntazim Janglat	5th May	1909
11	Thakur Ganga Singh.	Muntazim Jagir	17th August	1909
12	Miss. T. Canagasaby.	Superintendent Lady Dufferin Hospital	14th April	1909
13	Lala Mithan Lal.	Session Judge	8th February	1909
14	Munshi Farzand Ali.	District Magistrate	6th April	1909
15	Munshi Manohar Lal B. A.	Civil Judge	8th February	1909
16	Babu Bishember Dass.	Assistant Civil Judge	7th May	1909
17	Pundit Kashi Pershad Dar.	Muntazim Jail	22nd October	1908
18	Babu Ali Mohammed.	Muntazim Police	14th February	1907
19	Pundit Chunni Lal.	Do Taleem	1st February	1804
20	Dhabai Ganeshi Lal.	Military Secretary to H H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	5th May	1909
21	Thakur Bhawani Singh.	Muntazim Doulat Khana	1st September	1908
22	Munshi Jagmohan Lal.	Muntazim Mutfarriq Serishta	13th January	1908
23	Rao Sahib Khawas Sheo Bux.	Munsarim Bohtat	24th February	1908
24	Major Natha Singh Sardar Bahadur.	Sena Pati	17th August	1909
25	Thakur Amar Singh.	Muntazim Karkhana- jat.	10th September	1909
26	Captain Chhaju Singh.	Munsarim Feelkhana	7th December	1908
27	Mr. G. P. Simkins.	State Engineer	8th October	1909
28	Dewan Amir Singh.	President Municipal Committee.	23rd August	1906
29	Babu Bhagwat Sarup M. A., L. L. B.	Mir Munshi to H. H. Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	18th October	1909

showing changes in personnel during the year ending 31st October 1909.

To	REMARKS
31st October 09	
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"	
"	Vice Dhabai Ganeshi Lal ji appointed as Military Secretary to His Hignness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.
"	Vice L. Ram Kanwar reverted to his former post as Serishtahdar in Jagir.
"	Vice Miss Ackroyed Turkhud resigned.
"	Vice K. S. Mohammed Behram Khan ji resigned.
"	Vice Pandit Har Bux ji discharged.
"	Vice L. Mithan Lal ji promoted as Session Judge.
"	Vice M. Farzand Ali ji who was posted in place of M. Manohar Lal promoted and since appointed as District Magistrate.
"	
"	
"	Vice K Shiv Nath Singh ji reverted to his former post as A. D. C.
"	
"	
"	
"	
"	Vice Thakur Ganga Singh ji appointed as Muntazim Jagir.
"	This Serishta is newly created.
"	Vice Thakur Bhawani Singhji appointed as Muntazim Doulat-Khana.
"	Vice Mr. N. C. O' Gorman who severed his connection with the State.
"	
"	Vice Munshi Ferzand Aliji promoted.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in Force in the Alwar State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Judicial Rules	no.	yes.	
Alwar Game laws	no.	yes.	
Indian Penal Code.	yes.	no.	
Municipal Act.	yes.		
Stamp Act III of 1903.	yes.		
Revenue Code II of 1903.	yes.		
Patwari & Kanungo Rules.	yes.		
Excise Code.	yes.		
Police Act.	yes.		
Indian Criminal procedure Code.	yes.		
Alwar forest-Bye-laws.	no.		
Nazul Rules.	no.		
Civil Rules.	no.		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Description and Education of the Police for the year 1908-1909.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment			Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Able to read and write.	Illiterate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Muntazim Polico.	1	Rs.	2197-8-0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 Vacancy.
Inspector 1st grade.	1	175-	791-6-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspector 2nd grade.	1	100-	984-0-0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deputy Inspectors 1st grade.	1	80-	1414-0-0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Do 2nd	2	60-	2514-5-4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Do 3rd	5	50-	2149-5-4	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—
Do 4th	5	40-	2475-6-0	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Sergeants 1st grade	8	35-	4414-13-0	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	1 Vacancy.
Do 2nd	13	25-	4682-15-0	—	13	—	1	—	16	—	2 Vacancies.
Do 3rd	26	16-	7057-7-7	1	29	—	2	—	24	2	3 Excess of sanctioned number.
Lance	55	12-	6486-6-3	3	51	—	7	—	40	12	3 Vacancies.
Constables 1st grade.	59	10-	22990-7-7	2	49	—	12	—	42	16	1 Vacancy
Do 2nd	258	8-	38749-0-6	6	108	2	16	4	61	171	26 Vacancies.
Menials.	528	7-	1694-0-0	20	201	14	15	3	16	433	79 Vacancies.
Sweepers.	—	—	408-0-0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recruits allowance.	—	—	67-14-0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station and Horse allowance.	—	—	859-12-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rewards.	—	—	367-0-0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travelling allowance.	—	—	537-3-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationary and lighting charges.	—	—	1455-4-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing.	—	—	4580-0-0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contingencies.	—	—	2019-8-0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	962	—	108895-11-1	33	458	16	53	21	218	634	116 Vacancies.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Alwar State during 1908-1909.

[illegible]

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount recovered in the State during the years 1908-1909.

State	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alvar.	28035	25130	8282	6689	29	27	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of,

Description of offences.	No. of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of cases convicted during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No of persons convicted.	No of persons					
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.						Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
231-262	—	2	7	9	6	5	3	12	4	...	4	...	...	...
212-216	—	2	8	10	5	7	3	18	6	...	...	...	6	...
224-226	—	1	14	15	6	6	6	8	6	...	...	...	6	...
147	—	8	15	23	10	17	11	125	90	...	4	...	30	56
170	—	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
363	—	3	5	8	2	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	4	...
307	—	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304	—	4	5	9	2	7	7	14	10	...	10	...	...	...
304 A	—	7	4	11	1	6	6	7	7	...	4	...	3	...
302	—	...	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
392	—	1	5	6	1	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
376	—	3	13	16	6	8	6	13	7	...	4	...	3	...
377	—	...	2	2	3	2	1	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
317-318	—	2	8	10	3	2	2	5	3	...	1	...	2	...
309	—	1	6	7	9	6	6	6	6	...	4	...	...	2
328	—	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325-326	—	17	37	54	26	44	26	78	46	...	24	...	14	8
394	—	...	3	3	...	3	3	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
329-331	—	2	8	10	...	8	6	11	8	...	4	...	3	1
353-354	—	12	25	37	23	27	20	43	31	...	10	1	12	8
324	—	2	19	21	15	11	6	13	8	...	4	...	4	...
347	—	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
428-429	—	13	18	31	10	17	15	29	20	...	2	...	8	10
435-436	—	4	14	18	13	8	5	25	7	...	5	...	...	2
451-452	—	2	2	4	7	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
447-448	—	4	10	14	7	6	3	8	3	...	...	...	3	...
341-342	—	3	11	14	6	10	7	26	19	...	9	...	...	10
453-456	—	5	9	14	12	10	8	12	10	...	10	...	...	...
336-337	—	...	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
457-460	—	90	281	371	108	84	72	116	77	2	35	1	39	...
379-382 cattle.	45	198	243	48	44	34	34	79	60	...	28	...	31	1
379-382 property	94	401	495	238	230	199	341	258	...	137	5	70	37	...
411-414	—	37	123	160	80	87	73	153	117	2	73	1	22	19
406-409	—	5	39	44	9	31	25	44	31	...	10	...	15	6
419-420	—	4	19	23	7	9	7	15	11	...	6	...	3	2
295	—	...	4	4	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
289	—	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal hunting.	9	7	16	10	12	8	24	23	...	17	...	...	3	3
Vagrancy.	...	11	11	16	3	3	13	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Criminal } Treachery. }	18	86	104	99	77	76	87	76	...	66	...	...	1	8
Excise Act.	3	10	13	8	9	9	13	10	...	4	...	...	3	3
Gambling Act.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow slaughter.	...	5	5	4	4	4	18	13	...	1	...	...	5	7
327-332	—	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
401	—	...	1	1	1	1	11	10	...	6	...	...	...	...
Opium Act.	2	6	8	3	5	5	6	5	...	1	...	...	1	3
Municipal Act.	...	2	2	9	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non Cognizable. } offences. }	...	14	14	...	9	8	41	22	...	1	...	...	1	19
Total.	409	1464	1873	830	834	690	1450	1031	4	498	8	297	209	

and cases awaiting trial in the Alvar State, during the year 1908-1909.

sentenced.		Term of Imprisonment.											Remarks.				
whipping	Total.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 6 years.	Above 6 years.	Transportations.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
—	4	3			...	2	..	2	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	5	2 under trial, 1 under investigation, 1 untraced
—	6	11			1	1	..	4	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1do 2 cancelled
—	6				1	1	...	3	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2ut 5ui, 1un, 1c
—	90	20			11	...	6	...	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	15	2do 2do — 2do
—	1	...			1	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— 2do — 1do
—	4	1			...	...	...	..	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	...	— 3do —
—	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	2do — — —
—	10	...			...	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	...	— — — 5do
—	7	...			...	...	...	1	3	...	2	—	—	2	—	...	— 2do — 1do
—	2	1			...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	...	— 2do — 1do
—	3	...			...	1	..	...	...	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	5do 2do — 1do
—	7	1			...	...	...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — —
—	2	3			2	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1do 4do 3do —
—	3	...			...	...	3	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — — 1do
—	6	...			...	...	3	1	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — —
—	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	3	2do 8do — —
—	46	29			16	10	6	4	1	...	3	—	—	—	—	...	— — —
—	5	...			...	2	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	...	— 2do —
—	8	3			...	...	1	4	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— 5do — 5do
—	31	12			...	8	10	5	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	...	2do 6do — 2do
—	8	5			...	...	...	4	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — —
—	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2do 4do — 8do
—	20	7			...	8	...	1	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	15	2do 5do — 3do
—	7	3			...	1	4	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — — 1do
—	2	3			...	1	...	1	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1do 6do — 1do
—	3	4			...	3	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	5	4do — — —
—	19	2			...	9	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1do 1do — 2do
—	10	1			2	...	3	...	5	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1do — — 1do
—	1	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	17	7,, 66,, 138,, 76,,
—	77	21			12	6	24	8	8	10	4	1	2	2	—	8	6,, 78,, 77,, 38,,
—	60	11			8	13	2	20	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	17	14,, 68,, 109,, 74,,
—	9	66			60	85	26	19	12	8	1	1	—	—	—	17	13do 37do — 23do
—	258	19			26	19	13	14	5	20	1	1	—	—	—	4	4do 6do 1do 2do
—	117	9			4	13	...	1	5	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3do 9do — 2do
—	31	1			2	2	1	2	2	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— 2do —
—	11	2			...	1	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1do — — —
—	1	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— 1do 1do 2do
—	...	...			12	3	5	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	10	7do 1do — —
—	23	1			...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	10do 12do — 5do
—	3	...			3	10	5	20	9	20	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — —
—	1	76			...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1do 2do — 1do
—	...	...			...	3	2	2	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1do — — —
—	10	...			...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — —
—	13	2			...	...	1	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — —
—	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — —
—	10	1			...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— 2do — 1do
—	5	1			...	...	2	..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — —
—	3	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	— — —
—	1	22			...	...	1	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	15	4do 1do — —
11	1031	249	...	...	...	164	205	114	115	73	108	14	5	4	5	170	101 do 215 do 331 do 252 do

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various Courts in the Alwar State during the year ending 31st October 1909.

Name of court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of persons dealt with.								How dealt with.					REMARKS.	
	Past year		Instituted during the year.								Total.						
			Remain- ing at the end of the year	Arrested by Police	By warrant	On Summons	Volunta- rily	Arrested in the presence of Magis- trate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Referred	Died escaped & transferred		
District Magistrate.....	585	696	96	480	35	486	...	...	...	1044	1097	28	463	385	85	19	Persons remaining at the end of the year 117
Honorary Magistrate.....	233	261	72	...	...	596	...	...	...	813	668	324	147	176	...	...	21
Tehsils	2519	3024	612	1349	194	3354	...	...	...	5111	5509	1032	2542	1109	41	1	784
Appellate Judge.....	48	66	14	99	...	...	...	...	...	75	99	...	22	65	4	...	22
Grand Total.....	3385	4017	794	1928	229	4436	...	...	...	7043	7373	1384	3174	1735	130	20	944

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the result of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in
the Alwar State during the year ending 31 st October 1909.

Tribunals	Number of persons and Cases																	Remarks
	Number of applications																	
	Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings Quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered		Pending			
			Confirmed		Modified		Revised											
Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases			
District Magistrate	5	5	160	160	99	99	55	55	4	4	4	12	12	47	47	37	37	
Appellate Judge	.....	.....	285	200	74	51	48	39	4	3	9	21	9	15	11	82	50
Total	5	5	445	360	173	150	103	94	8	7	21	33	21	62	58	119	87	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature & value of original suits filed & disposed of—

Name of court.	SUITS FILED DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.														
	Opening balance.		Filed or received by transfer.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs 100/-	No. of suits above 100/ & under 500/-	No. of suits above 500/ & under 1000/	No. of suits above 1000/ & under 5000/	No. of suits above Rs 5000/-	Ex-party.	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.															
Civil Courts.	Civil Judge.	739	284	807	1139	1546	1423	1262	975	284	448	2,75,743-9-6	159	929	51	67	586	471	15	...	77	253	79	566	1,83,591-13-9
	Additional Civil Judge.	...	412	1069	...	1069	412	657	412	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	25	13	357	1,23,182-3-3
	Assistant "	495	396	314	1508	2636	1904	2240	1608	396	296	68,224-9-0	98	1395	15	1350	45	...	...	160	671	347	430	69,416-8-3	
	Tehsildars as Munsifs.	1708	989	2301	2555	4009	3544	3020	2702	989	842	88,581-15-9	2	2537	16	2507	48	...	...	287	930	596	889	72,568-12-3	
	Appellate Judge.	9	5	9	12	18	17	13	9	5	8	19,449-	4	6	2	2	1	1	7	...	...	2	...	7	16,272-0-0
Revenue Courts.	Total ...	2951	2086	6327	5214	9278	7300	7192	5706	2086	1594	4,51,999-2-3	263	4837	84	3926	580	472	22	...	541	1881	1035	2249	4,65,031-5-6
	Malsadar.	306	261	3167	4577	3473	4838	3212	3813	261	1025	73441-0-0	1933	691	1953	3630	1068	465	13	1	29	357	54	3373	55383 -0-0
	Tehsildars.	604	518	2511	2502	3115	3020	2597	2364	518	656	78250-0-0	315	2001	186	2415	87	...	...	178	800	517	869	58317 -0-0	
	Total ...	910	779	5678	7079	6588	7858	5809	6177	779	1681	1,51,691-0-0	2248	2692	2139	6045	1155	465	13	1	207	1157	571	4242	1,13,700-0-0
	Grand Total ...	3,861	2,865	12,005	12223	15666	15158	13001	11885	2865	3275	603690-2-3	2511	7553	2223	9371	1835	937	35	1	746	3038	1606	6491	5,78,731-5-6

Revenue Courts.

Civil Courts.

27 days
4 months
6 days.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Result of Applications for execution of decrees.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year.		Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for the present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of the present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of the present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Appellate judge.	9	10	48581-8-3	16	31	103146-5-10		25	41	151727-14-1	15	15	62773-0-0	10	26	88954-14-1	13	9	4	
Civil judge.	2,773	1171	151682-1-0	1632	3610	452323-5-6		3905	4781	604005-6-6	2734	2647	357107-0-9	1171	2134	246808-5-9	1738	248	148	
Assistant Civil judge.	863	620	28415-9-9	1419	3730	96072-0-9		2282	3410	125387-10-6	1662	2146	78268-1-6	620	1264	47119-5-0	796	390	78	
Tehsils (Civil)	1734	1171	3229-0-0	1889	4760	132033-0-9		3623	5931	174913-0-9	2452	3713	112499-14-3	1171	2218	62412-2-6	1917	221	80	
Total.	4879	2972	231908-3-0	4956	11191	793124-12-10		9835	14163	1036032-15-10	6863	8521	610648-0-6	2972	5642	445334-11-4	4464	868	310	
Malsadar.	10	...	...	125	379	77556-4-9		135	379	77556-4-9	135	374	76976-8-9	...	5	579-12-0	4	1	...	
Tehsils (Revenue)	934	624	20043-10-0	1148	3033	87140-0-6		2082	3637	107783-10-6	1458	2267	69287-8-3	624	1390	38406-2-3	1221	122	45	
Total.	944	624	20643-10-0	1273	3412	104696-5-3		2217	4036	186339-15-3	1593	2641	140264-1-0	624	1395	39075-14-3	1225	123	45	
Grand Total.	5823	3590	252551-13-	6229	14603	959821-2-1		12032	18109	124-37-15-1	8456	11162	756912-1-6	3596	7087	481460-9-7	5689	991	355	

Civil work—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.								Average duration.					
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases rem-ained for retrial.		Cases com-promised or disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Appellate court.	52	170	491	506	543	676	373	452	170	224	45,592-12-2	54,570-0-0	239	257	48	56	19	54	44	45	23	40	53	71	Past year.	Present year.
	43	27	134	155	177	182	150	121	27	61	5,534-0-0	6,731-9-3	67	42	25	21	19	11	34	41	5	6	61	62	Past year.	Present year.
Civil court.	0	4	38	0	38	4	34	4	4	0	1,458-11-6	0-0-0	5	1	9	2	1	0	17	1	2	0	70	286	Past year.	Present year.
	95	201	663	661	758	862	557	577	201	285	52,585-7-8	61,301-9-3	311	300	82	79	39	65	95	87	30	40	.	.	Past year.	Present year.
Total.	20	66	269	400	289	466	223	343	66	123	9,753-4-9	9,932-0-0	109	191	43	56	11	26	40	26	20	34	2-11	29	Past year.	Present year.
	115	267	932	1061	1047	1328	780	920	267	408	62,338-12-5	71,233-9-3	420	491	125	135	50	91	135	113	50	80	.	.	Past year.	Present year.
Malsadar.																										
Grand Total.																										

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jail and lock-ups of the Alwar State during the financial year 1908-09, ie from 1 st November 1908 to 31 st October 1909

Station.	Number of Prisons	No. of Prisoners.					Daily Average		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year. 1908-09	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09	Total.	Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09				
Convicts	1	350	738	995	1089		344	371	455	Rs19,043-11-2	Not more than 1 year & not less than 2 days. 1 man is waiting sentence from 26 November, 1908, as the witnesses for prosecution summoned from Jaipur State did not come though repeated reminders have been issued to that Durbar through the Political Agent	10 deaths
Under trial		22	307	234	329		25	37	75			
T total.		372	1045	1229	1418		369	408	530	Rs46-10-10 per head		

Registration of Documents in the Atwar State for the year 1908-1909.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1908-09.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks.
	No of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	No of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
Civil courts.	192	50685-12-9	255-10-0	264	68787- 9-9	348- 2-0	
Tehsils. (Civil)	270	40684-14-3	222- 1-0	574	82303-11-6	447-14-6	
Total.	462	91370-11-0	477-11-0	838	151091- 5-3	796- 0-6	
Revenue courts.	49	12603-0- 0	73- 0-0	52	12282-14-6	409-15-0	
Tehsils (Revenue)	287	42195-14-3	231- 0-0	559	73830- 4-0	409-15-0	
Total.	336	54798-14-3	304- 0-0	611	86113- 2-6	819-14-0	
Grand Total. ...	798	146169- 9-3	781-11-0	1449	237204- 7-9	1615-14-6	

APPENDIX XVI

Receipts & Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Alvar State during the year 1908-1909

Name	Opening balance on 1 st November 1908	Receipts during the year		Total	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 1st November 1909
		Past	Present		Past	Present	
Alvar Municipalities	74,666-1-6	10,2496-4-4½	106626-14-6½	181293-0-½	107851-4-11½	90944-11-6	90348-4-6½

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Alwar State.

State.	April 1908	May "	June "	July "	August "	September "	October "	November "	December "	January 1909.	February "	March "	Total	Total of past year	Average of past year	REMARKS.
Alwar	.15	1.18	.37	11.08	14.41	2.87	...	.11	...	.35	.20	...	30.72	17.96	22.50	

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement of Prices of Staple Food Grains.

Articles.	During December 1908.			During June 1909.			Remarks
	Mds	Srs	Chks	Mds	Srs	Chks	
1 Wheat.	...	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	9	12	
2 Barley.	...	14	2	...	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 Gram.	...	9	9	...	13	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	
4 Sarshaf.	...	7	3	...	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5 Rice.(1st-kind)	...	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
6 Rice.(2nd-kind)	...	5	4	...	5	4	
7 Jawar.	...	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
8 Bajra.	...	13	10	...	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
9 Maize.	...	15	...	...	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10 Moth.	...	11	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	14	4	
11 Urad.	...	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	12	...	
12 Til	...	6	2	...	6	8	
13 Kangni	...	13	...	...	14	...	
14 Cotton(cleaned)	...	2	8	...	2	2	
15 Ghi.	...	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
16 Arhar.	...	14	...	...	17	8	
17 Salt.	...	24	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	25	...	

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Alwar State during the year 1908-09.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Alwar State during the year 1908-09

State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Alwar.	51	8,705	39	19,273	...	...	..	...	90	27,978	Rs 8,183/ realised as gallionage duty.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State during 1908-09.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demands.	DEMANDS FOR 1908-09.			COLLECTIONS.		REMARKS.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current year from Novr: 08 to Octr: 1909.	Previous year from Novr: 07 to Octr: 1908.	
B. M. A. Huzuri.			...	241	...	
C. Finance Branch.						
I. Revenue.	2,00,000	23,15,703	28,15,708	27,88,843	25,46,225	
II. Finance.		2,23,253	2,28,253	2,31,427	2,62,905	
III. Forest.		1,19,767	1,19,767	1,30,946	1,39,067	
VI. Jagir.		44,203	44,208	46,131	50,622	
V. Medical.		600	600	600	600	
TOTAL	2,00,000	26,03,533	32,08,536	31,97,947	29,99,419	
D. Judicial Branch.						
I. S. Appeal.		12,340	12,340	14,067	2,505	
II. S. Foujdari.		8,760	8,760	20,949	6,439	
III. S. Diwani.		24,000	24,000	28,895	9,588	
IV. S. Jail.		8,750	8,750	7,902	82,70	
V. S. Police.		1,500	15,00	3,043	868	
VI. S. Talim.		1,260	1,260	1,559	1,307	
TOTAL		56,610	56,610	76,415	28,977	
E. Home Branch.						
I. S. Intizam Khas		500	500	4,711	1,077	
II. S. Doulat Khana.		32,250	32,250	34,357	35,605	
III. S. Mutfarriq.		110	110	140	2,582	
IV. S. Bohtat & Kothi Dasera.		9,420	9,420	8,920	5,715	
TOTAL		42,230	42,280	48,128	44,979	
F. Army Branch.						
I. S. Fouj.		2,300	2,600	4,268	4,902	
II. S. Karkhanajat.		4,574	4,574	27,708	14,534	
III. S. Filkhana.		3,600	3,600	3,598	3,524	
IV. S. Shutar khana.		40,325	40,325	38,240	976	
V. P. W. D.		700	700	2,830	4,598	
TOTAL		51,799	51,799	76,644	28,534	
G. Extra-ordinary receipts.			...	403		
TOTAL	2,00,000	31,59,225	33,59,225	33,99,778	31,01,909	
Debt Account.						
Other advances & loans.	80,000		80,000	77,000	2,67,897	
Deposit Account.			...	...	13,636	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.	80,000		34,39,225	34,76,778	33,83,442	
Opening Balance.						
1. Cash.		30,2,333	3,02,399	40,9,468	4,07,568	
2. G. P. Notes.		48,55,800	48,55,800	48,55,800	48,55,800	
TOTAL		51,53,133	51,58,199	52,65,268	52,63,368	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,80,000	33,17,424	85,97,424	87,42,046	86,46,810	

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of Expenditure	BUDGET ESTIMATE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
	Current year from Novr: 08 to Octr: 1909.	Previous year from Novr: 1907 to Octr: 08	Current year from Novr: 1908 to Octr: 09	Previous year from Novr: 1907 to Octr: 08	
A. H. H's Privy Purse.	1,00,000	100,000	1,00,000	62,768	
B. M. A. HUZURI.	70,047	72,806	66,590	54,344	
C. FINANCE BRANCH.					
I. S. Malsadar.	2,75,933	3,44,900	2,92,240	2,82,597	
II. S. Finance.	45,334	53,290	48,019	47,647	
III. S. Forest.	1,10,904	12,71,65	1,05,783	1,07,234	
IV. S. Jagir.	10,792	13,150	5,171	13,137	
V. S. Medical.	66,608	62,420	66,444	66,053	
Total	5,09,571	6,00,925	5,17,657	5,16,668	
D. JUDICIAL BRANCH.					
I. S. Appeal.	10,891	13,000	10,276	11,416	
II. S. Foujdari.	7,440	7,900	7,888	9,799	
III. S. Diwani.	8,624	8,900	9,215	8,057	
IV. S. Jail	27,290	27,300	27,447	29,704	
V. S. Police	1,12,704	1,13,900	1,11,472	1,06,348	
VI. S. Talim.	53,204	57,600	52,415	53,088	
Total	2,20,153	2,28,600	2,18,713	2,18,412	
E. HOME BRANCH.					
I. S. Intizam Khas.	1,62,227	85,710	1,87,610	1,01,004	
II. S. Doulat Khana.	1,19,968	1,51,765	1,18,161	2,10,941	
III. S. Mutfarriq	1,47,817	1,59,776	1,49,558	1,54,431	
IV. Political Agency.	27,000	41,800	26,439	22,235	
V. S. Bohtat & Kothi Dasera.	5,412	12,000	6,440	17,613	
VI. S. Numaish khana.	2,400	...	2,137	911	
VII. Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	26,789	
Total	4,64,824	4,51,051	4,90,345	5,33,924	
F. ARMY BRANCH.					
I. S. Fouj.	8,01,956	7,91,000	8,23,953	8,45,919	
II. S. Karkhanajat.	1,84,676	1,94,450	1,91,838	2,38,682	
III. S. Filkhana.	34,650	31,800	32,202	29,882	
IV. S. Shutarkhana.	22,864	21,300	24,115	26,807	
V. P. W. D.	5,38,810	4,61,699	5,34,610	5,15,264	
Total	15,82,956	15,00,249	16,06,718	16,56,555	
G. Extraordinary expenditure.	3,42,100	2,89,000	4,45,786	48,853	
Total	32,89,651	32,42,625	34,45,809	30,91,524	
Debt Account.					
Other advance & loans.	80,000	8,000	20,5000	2,25,938	
Refunds.	...	...	...	64,080	
Total	33,69,651	32,50,625	36,50,809	33,81,542	
Closing Balance.					
1. Cash.	3,71,973	70,838	2,35,137	4,09,468	
2. G. P. Notes.	48,55,800	42,00,000	48,55,800	48,55,800	
Total	52,27,773	42,70,838	50,91,237	52,65,268	
GRAND TOTAL	85,97,424	75,21,463	87,42,040	86,46,810	

Memo.

Estimate for 1908-09.	Rs. 33,69,651
Actuals " " "	36,50,809
Increase. "	<u>2,81,158.</u>

Explaining the reasons for excess expenditure of about Rs 2,81, 000/- over and above the estimates under certain heads of the Budget for the year 1908-09, as detailed below:-

(1) Tehsili Advances. Rs. 16,000.

The increase under this head is due to more advances having been made than it was estimated.

(2) Deorhi khas. Rs. 23,000.

Due to more expenditure having been incurred under "Tour Charges and" "Entertainment of Guests" than was anticipated.

(3) Garage. Rs 18,000.

Due to Purchase of two new cars.

(4) Imperial Service Lancers. Rs 26,000.

Partly due to high rates of grain and fodder, which increased the expenditure under feed and keep of horses and partly to Bohtat Dakhlas of past year having been adjusted during the year.

(5) Refund of Deposit (loan) Rs 80,000.

There being a handsome balance available in the Sadar Treasury at the close of the year, the loan of Rs. 1,80,000/ outstanding against the State was liquidated in full.

(6) Trip to Ooty. 20, 000.

Rs. 40,000/- were spent in the trip against the provision of Rs. 20,000/-.

(7) Debt Account. 1, 25,000.

Advances given to the various departments were not adjusted in full.

Total. Rs. 3,08, 000.

Less savings under various

heads ,, 27,000.

Net increase..... ,, 2,81,000.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Alwar State during the year ending 31st October 1909.

Dispensary	N o: of patients treated			Results of Indoor patients			Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
	Outdoor	In door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Alwar Hospital.	42430	848	534	240	43	31	11352	369.41	The figures are for Calander year 1909
Rajgarh dispen- sary.	12059	95	32	56	3	4	2318	93.44	
Tijara. ...	5912	62	45	16	...	1	1717	53.80	
Lachmangarh. ...	8506	58	31	22	3	2	1278	42.54	
Behror. ..	9023	96	85	7	1	3	1881	52.02	
Thanaghazi. ...	9284	70	27	40	1	2	1227	45.32	
Ramgarh. ...	7322	65	39	19	4	3	1484	43.91	
Nimrana. ..	5770	54	27	24	...	3	1367	43.38	
Bansur. ...	10891	61	35	22	1	3	1401	64.43	
Lady Dufferin Hospital.	14212	300	169	117	3	11	8350	102.00	
Total. ...	125409	1709	1024	563	59	63	32845	911 30	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the State for the year 1908-1909

Name	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population. .				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
Alwar State	828500	13,797	8,667	.	5,130	17,262	10,439	.	6,823	16.6	10.4	20.8	12.6	

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Alwar State for the year 1908-09

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.		No. of pupils on 31st: October.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.		
94	94	4 English Schools for boys.		385	432	378	379	10,710	3198	.	Individual expenditure. = Rs-6109 Inspection. = 5230 Scholarships &c. = 796 Building- = 391 Furniture. Boarding house for } = 398 Rajput boys. = 1300 Cricket Miscellaneous. = 1506 Total = 15,730
		High School,		146	142	115	112	.	2240	.	
		D. J. Nobles School.		176	169	121	115	.	2370	.	
		Rajgarh School.		121	99	76	61	.	4508	.	
		Tijara School.		1233	1154	852	819	.	1013	.	
		16 Vernacular secondary schools for boys.		165	150	106	130	.	.	5,864	
		3 Vernacular secondary schools for girls.		2474	2344	1803	1653	.	.	557	
		65 Vernacular Primary schools for boys.		121	132	91	108	.	.	6,421	
		6 Vernacular Primary schools for girls.						10,710	13,329		

